

Name:

Angiosperms – Monocots & Dicots

Period:

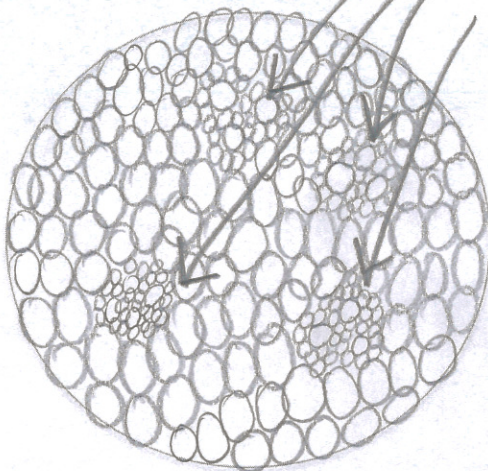
Monocots – veins run parallel with vascular tissue in bundles

Dicots – veins are branched with vascular tissue in bundles within a circle

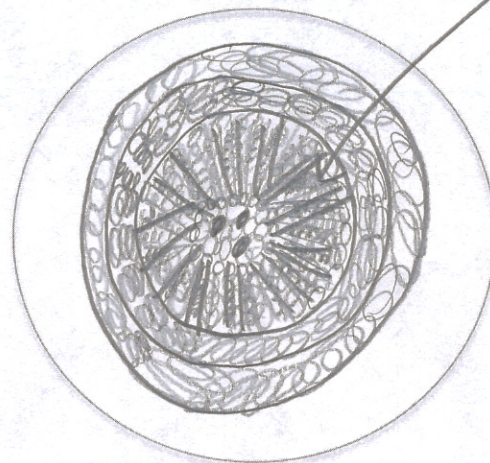
The slides you will look at today will feature some of the basic differences between the 2 groups of flowering plants: monocots and dicots.

Look for the vascular tissue in each of the stems; that is the most important structure that allows these plants to grow to heights greater than that of mosses and liverworts.

Corn Stem (Typical monocot)

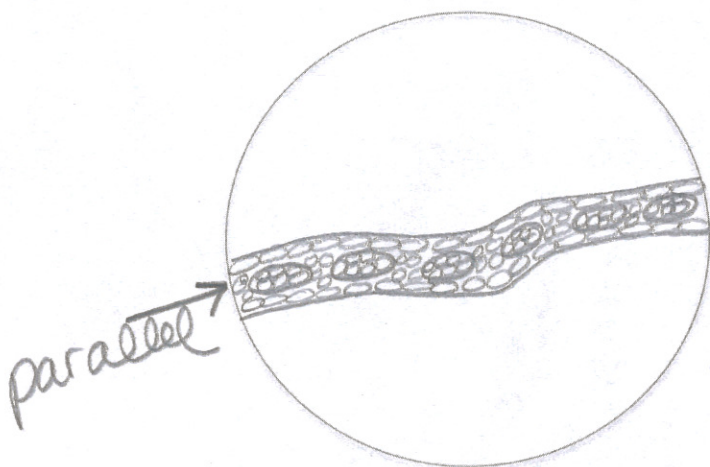


Tilia Basswood Stem (Dicot)

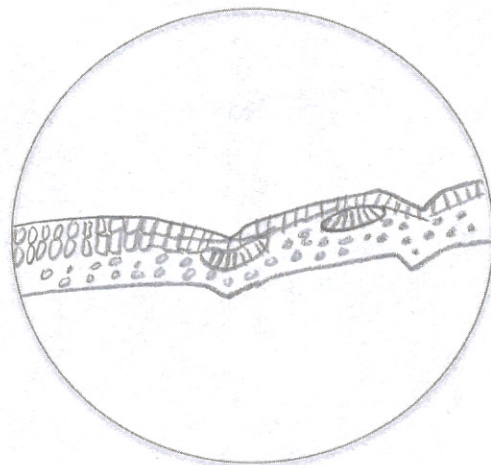


Look at the vascular tissue in the leaf. Describe the veins in the leaf.

Monocot – Corn Leaf

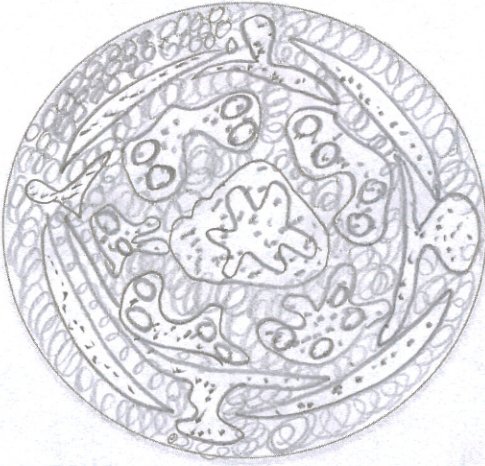


Dicot – Privet Leaf



When looking at a cross section of a flower bud, keep in mind the cross section goes through all the reproductive parts prior to the bud opening. You will see the anthers (pollen) and the ovary (seeds) in cross section.

Monocot - Lily Flower bud



Dicot - Cabbage Flower bud

